

more to the most peddling of spirit than in connection with the statement that the committee on the maintenance of way officials had come to Washington to confer with Director-General Lines on the strike called by this organization will see the Director-General tomorrow.

## STRIKE TO BE GUIDED FROM 14 DIVISIONS

Maintenance of Way Officials Prepare for Walkout.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Detroit, Feb. 11.—The country was divided today by fourteen divisions and an officer named in each division to superintend the maintenance of way officials. The headquarters of the strike will be in Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, Atlanta, Houston, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Toledo, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Monroe, La., and St. Louis. Under executive officers appointed in these districts, the general chairman and subordinates will work to strengthen the organization's morale for the anticipated struggle.

Allen E. Barker, president of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, characterized as untrue the charge that the brotherhood was breaking faith by calling the strike in contravention of an agreement between the unions and the Administration to carry out the strike as first to be served. He maintains that the agreement merely applies in case where either party wishes to make alterations in the strike agreement. "I deny with all the force at my command that we have broken faith," he said. "The machinery of the organization, which hitherto has been used to prevent a strike, will now go to work in earnest to carry the battle to a satisfactory conclusion."

At the headquarters of the brotherhood enthusiasm prevails.

## STRIKE IN KANSAS MAY BE DEFERRED

Head of Union However, Talks of Ignoring Law.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—The strike of the members of the Maintenance of Way and Shop Laborers Union, called for next Tuesday, may not affect Kansas at the present time. Since March 1, when the railroad was returned to their owners, the Kansas unions will present their case to the new industrial court. The union officials said they had no desire to call a strike unless they were forced to do so.

A. H. Martin of Topeka, president of the union to which most of the Union Pacific and Rock Island men belong, had a long talk today with Gov. Allen and the members of the Industrial Court. Gov. Allen explained that it was the intention of Kansas to enforce the law. Martin was given the same information by the Industrial Court. He announced that as soon as the presidents of railroads operating in this State could meet and work out a plan it was his intention to ask the national officers not to call a strike of the Kansas unions at this time.

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## POLAND NEEDS GRAIN TO AVOID STARVATION

400,000 Tons From America Are Required.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Poland needs 400,000 tons of American grain to avert starvation until her harvest next September, according to Stanislas J. Arcz, newly arrived here from Warsaw to act as plenipotentiary of the Polish government in food matters.

Even with American grain the Poles, Mr. Arcz said, will suffer from undernourishment. At present, he explained, all non-producers are on rations of 150 grams daily a person, or about 120 grams below normal. Soldiers, sailors and workers, he said, receive the largest rations.

"It is certain," continued Mr. Arcz, "that with an import of 400,000 tons of grain from the United States, Poland could have sufficient quantities of food to continue working and producing. But these 400,000 tons of grain are the absolute minimum on which Poland can subsist."

Poland also suffers, Mr. Arcz added, from a great shortage of horses, cattle, agricultural machinery and seeds. Food conditions in eastern Polish districts are particularly bad, because Bolshevik raids have caused peasants to abandon tillage.

## AMERICANS TO TAP NEW OIL SOURCES

Financiers Get Rights in Central and South America.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, Feb. 11.—A group of powerful American financial interests has acquired oil rights to 4,000,000 acres of oil lands in the most promising fields of Central and South America. The organization, it was stated today, has taken effective steps to forestall the British effort to control the petroleum supply of the world, predicted a few days ago by Mackay Edgar, head of the firm of Spelling & Co., London bankers.

Mr. Edgar in his statement said that at the present rate of consumption, especially of high grade products, the United States in ten years would be importing 500,000,000 barrels of oil yearly at an annual payment of more than a billion dollars a year, most of which would find its way into British pockets.

These interests in the South and Central American project are confident that this source of supply will carry the requirements of the United States for many years and keep this country in the forefront of oil production and control.

## FLETCHER OUT AS ENVOY.

Wilson Accepts His Resignation of Mexico City Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson today accepted the resignation of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Fletcher sent his resignation to the President several weeks ago, but his letter has not been made public. Mr. Fletcher's resignation will become effective February 15. It is understood that this far the President had not selected his successor. Mr. Fletcher has been stationed in Washington for almost a year and during that time the affairs of the Embassy at Mexico City have been conducted by George Sumner as chargé.

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## SIMS DENIES THAT HE CRITICISED ARMY

On the Other Hand, He Says He Warned His Congressional Visitors.

PARIS FULL OF RUMORS

Therefore He Told Glass, Byrnes and Others Not to Believe What They Heard.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—It is inconceivable that three such intelligent men as Senator Carter Glass of Virginia and Representatives Richard S. Whaley and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, should believe that an officer of my standing in the navy could attack the army in the way attributed to statements of mine in Paris. I was not there. The statement made to-night by Rear Admiral William Sims, during an interview at the home of his sister, Mrs. James C. Newlin, in Haverhill, Mass., pointed out that he had in fact warned the American visitors in Europe not to believe the rumors that he was attacking the army. "I deny with all the force at my command that we have broken faith," he said. "The machinery of the organization, which hitherto has been used to prevent a strike, will now go to work in earnest to carry the battle to a satisfactory conclusion."

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## LODGE OFFERS NEW DRAFT OF ARTICLE X.

Continued from First Page.

Under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or to authorize the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

At the suggestion of Senator Lodge (De.), Democratic member of the bipartisan committee, the words "or its resources" were stricken out and the words "or by any other means" were inserted after the reference to the economic boycott. This in the opinion of Senator Hitchcock and many of the Republicans made the reservation stronger than before.

Already it appears that a majority of the Republican Senators will accept this reservation if they are assured that it can be adopted. The big question now is: Will enough Democratic Senators agree with Senator Hitchcock in the signing of the reservation?

When Mr. Hitchcock was shown a copy of the reservation this afternoon he said: "That is not a compromise; it is a surrender."

The Senator was asked whether the President's recent letter as interpreted at the White House by Secretary Hughes, not indicating his willingness to accept a compromise of this sort.

"I think it would be very dangerous," replied Mr. Hitchcock, "to interpret the President's letter as meaning he will accept any reservation that may be agreed to in the Senate on Article X."

"Do you think a majority of the Democratic Senators will accept this alleged compromise?"

"It is too early to say. Any reservation which starts out by declaring that 'the United States assumes no obligation' is antagonistic in tone. I think the same thing can be accomplished by other language."

Underwood is Agreeable.

On the other hand, Senator Underwood (Ala.), who recently left the vote of the Democratic caucus with Senator Hitchcock for the minority leadership, expressed to-day to several Republican Senators his willingness to accept the new proposal if need be.

Talking with a representative of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Mr. Underwood said:

"No agreement has been reached yet by enough Senators to insure ratification. There is still some way to go, but I think it very probable that an agreement will be reached."

Logical signs point to a possible split in the Democratic ranks, with the ultimate outcome in the control of President Wilson.

Senator Hitchcock and his Democratic followers are not alone in withholding their approval of the proposed compromise. It is vigorously objected to by some of the Republican strong reservationists, notably Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.), who announced that he would not vote for it, and of course, by all of the irreconcilables on both sides whose only object is complete defeat of the whole treaty. But private these irreconcilables admit that they are not close to a letting.

One Republican mild reservationist asked Senator Frelinghuysen why he would not vote for the compromise in view of the fact that it is "just the same as the original Lodge reservation in substance and principle."

"It is just the same, then, why change it, and give the Democrats a chance to claim at least that they have not yielded?" replied the New Jersey Senator.

The answer he received was that it was necessary to give the appearance of changing the original reservation even if the change was only in verbiage in order "to save the face of the Democrats."

Senator Frelinghuysen frankly said it was not his purpose to "save the face of the Democrats," and he thereby expressed the view of a goodly number of his Republican colleagues.

It seems likely, however, that the bulk of the Republican Senators want the treaty ratified with the Americanizing reservation, and are willing to forgo participation in some extent to accomplish that end. That seems to be the attitude of Senator Lodge.

Various estimates of votes that the proposed compromise can command have been made but none is authentic. It is too early, as Senator Underwood said this afternoon, to make any definite prediction as to the result.

A further indication of the willingness of Senator Lodge to meet the Democrats half way was given when he introduced to-day in the Senate all of the minor reservations agreed upon tentatively by the recent bipartisan conference. They

## POMME DE TERRE

The French language is noted for its beautiful expressions — pomme de terre is one of them.

Literally, it means "apple of the earth"—certainly a very pretty name for the potato.

And yet that is just what the potato is when skillfully prepared and cooked—an apple of the earth.

At CHILDS this delightful accompaniment of a perfect meal is cooked to perfection.

French Fried—golden brown and crisp. Boiled—white and light and creamy.

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its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by the President or by Congress alone whenever a majority of both Houses may deem it necessary.

2. The United States shall understand and construe Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether or not its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

Reservation No. 4.

The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, commerce, traffic, internal commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States, and shall not be subject to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

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8. The Congress of the United States shall provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the League of Nations and may in its discretion provide for the selection of the members of the council of the League of Nations in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council or conference, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been defined by law no person shall represent the United States under either said League of Nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils or conferences, except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

Reservation No. 9.

The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations except the office force and expenses of the secretariat or of any commission or committee, conference or other agency organized under the League of Nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

10. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations of any commission, committee, conference, or other agency organized under the League of Nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

11. If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the Council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article VIII, shall be held as binding the United States until the same shall have been accepted by Congress.

12. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article XVI, of the covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said Article XVI, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

Reservation No. 14.

Until Part I, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast the United States assumes no obligation to be bound except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote.

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote.

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